TO OUR SUBSCIEDED

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 1857.

62-Mr. Isbaul E. James, of Philadelphia, is our general travelling good, analyted by James Derroys, John Colling, J. Hamburt, Edmund V. Whay, John K. Derroso, E. A. Evans, E. S. James, T. Ardhan, P.

N. WHAY, JOHN K. PERTISO, F. A. TYAN, B. S. SAND,

A. DAYE, R. T. ROERIES

#2-IF. C. W. JARES, No. I Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general sollecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by

H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thom. M. JANES, Dr. A. L. Ohites,

GROUND MORIES, and BYLLIAM LEARY. Receipts of either will be good.

62-Mr. Gro. W. Fran is sufferired to collect moneys due the Union Office for gabestriptions and advertisements in the District of Columbia.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Alexander Newell postmaster at New Castle, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania-the office having become subject to presidential appointment.

PANICS AND FLUCTUATIONS.

sub-treasury originated in the ill faith of banks and the defects of the paper system. With his keen perception, Gen. Jackson discovered the rottenness of the Bank of the United States, its mischievous dabbling in politics, and the falsity of its assumptions of successfully controlling and regulating the currency, and, consequently, vetoed the bill for its recharter. State banks, with lofty pretensions of honesty of purpose and of substantial wealth and capacity, became depositories of the public money in 1833, and in 1836 an act was passed attempting to regulate their action, and to secure good faith to the government and a safe currency for the people. They received government deposites and discounted upon them, and the public domain was rapidly being converted into government credits on the books of the banks. To check the wild, unregulated spirit of speculation in public lands, and to avoid its swelling the paper bubble to bursting, which he feared had become inevitable, and to secure some real money for public use, Gen. Jackson, in the fall of 1836, issued his famous specie circular, requiring that gold and silver only should be received at the public land offices. The evil had gone too far to be remedied by any means within his power. Soon after Mr. Van Buren came into office, in 1837, the whole paper system exploded, and, with many millions of the nation's money in their vaults, every bank proved faithless, and not a dollar of real money could be obtained to meet any public engagement, however sa-

Mr. Van Buren was compelled to convene Congress on the 4th of September. The first act passed at this special session was to prevent the payment to the several States of the fourth instalment of the deposite directed by the act of 1836, and the second authorized the issuing of ten millions of treasury notes, receivable for public dues. Another, passed at the same time, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the time of payments upon all outstanding duty bonds, which had been given under the then mode of collecting duties from customs. The bills of the banks were at least ten per cent. below par, and those who were compelled to obtain specie bought it at that rate of brokers, who generally had a back-door connexion with the banks, and mysteriously procured it. The paper expansion had been strikingly rapid, but the contraction more so. The government and the people sought a good currency, but the banks, despite all their boasting professions, had furnished a most faulty and uscless one. The State banks had concurred with Gen. Jackson and the democratic party in pronouncing the United States Bank to be unconstitutional and inexpedient, and in declaring it had wholly failed to redeem its boastful promises. The public mind was turned to the means of shielding the government against a recurrence of the disastrons consequences of the explosion of 1837.

Mr. Van Buren took ground in his message agains a national bank and in opposition to returning to the deposite-bank system, and distinctly recommended the government to act for itself without the use of banks. One of the noblest and least selfish of our great men, Silas Wright, was selected to prepare and proce through a bill to separate the State from all connexion with banks, and to establish assistant treasuries at prominent points to receive, keep, and pay out the public money. His bill passed the Senate, but whigs and certain democrats, who left their party to sustain the wishes of the banks. This measure again passed the Senate at the next regular session, and was again defeated in the House. The House in the next Congress was democratic and anti-bank, and Mr. Wright had the satisfaction of seeing his great measure, which he had so long, ably, and faithfully sustained, become a law on the 4th of July, 1840. At the first session of the next Congress, which, through hard cider and log-cabins, and bank influence, had become strongly whig, this wise measure was repealed, and an attempt made to charter and substitute in its place a national bank, which, thanks to President Tyler, failed through his veto. Mr Wright lived to see the great measure of the times, which he had perfected, and so long and faithfully and ably advocated, re-enacted in 1846, and which now remains in successful operation, alike safe for the government and salutary for the people, proving that there was no necessity of a national bank for any purpose, and least of all for that of controlling the people in managing their own affairs.

The sub-treasury system was an all-important step in the right direction in favor of legislative purity and constitutional independence, and was warmly supported by President Buchanan in the Senate. Unlike the complex contrivance and mysterious operations of a national bank, the sub-treasury is a simple machine, readily comprehended by the voters of the country. There is a treasurer at Washington and sub-treasurers at numerous points where national revenue is collected, who credit to his office all money received, and charge all drafts drawn by him upon them. He is thus credited with the entire revenue of the United States, and charged with whatever is paid out upon his draft, countersigned, for the purpose of authentication, by the Register of the Treasury. An account is opened by the treasurer with each sub-treasurer, who is charged for whatever he receives. It is an indictable offence for the treasurer or any sub-treasurer to lend or apply to his own use any moneys received by him in his official capacity, and the refusal to pay a draft drawn for money in his hands is made evidence of guilt. When an account of an individual is settled at the treasury a warrant is drawn by the Secretary upon the treasurer for the amount, which he pays in coin at his counter, or by draft upon such sub-treasurer having funds as the payes may prefer. Such draft of \$800, a third of \$1.000, and a check for \$10,000

mand specie at almost every point where its holder desires money, and if drawn on the aub-treasurer at New York will command specie, at par, in New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, Charleston, or San Francisco. A national disbursing officer, in receiving advances for public purposes, is furnished with drafts upon the treasurer at Washington, or upon such sub-treasurer as may have government money as he may select. He may thus receive the coin at the treasury, or of a sub-treasurer, or sell his draft for coin, but for nothing else, whereever he chooses. A disbursing agent can, at every important point, sell the treasurer's draft in his fa-

vor for gold and silver coin.

The great mass of drafts are drawn upon the subis a statute offence to receive or pay out anything THE SUB-TREASURY, AND ITS SECURITY AGAINST else. The effect of this provision is to create, to a ployces-God help them !- must obtain work or decertain extent, a demand for specie and retain it in pend upon the precarious hand of charity. that form, without reference to foreign demand or the wants of gold and silver manufacturers. It is a wholebe the accumulation in the vaults of the sub-treasury, financial revulsions of great severity; and, unfortu all of which may be removed to the treasury at nately in these periodical revulsions, the heaviest or other causes, the receipts of revenue fall below exbut from, the sub-treasury.

The late large importations increased the surplus in it, while the recent expenditures, exceeding our tions in the sub-treasury the present financial troubles would have been infinitely greater. While there was nore revenue received than was paid out, the surplus accumulated, in gold and silver, until it checked importations ; and when the revenues ceased to be equal to the expenses, the current of coin, which had flowed from the pockets of the people into the treasury, began to flow from it back again. Its surplus largely tended to supply the gold and silver so much needed by the banks and merchants, and but for such surplus the crash would have been much ployment of our municipal government. Wash-

The sub-treasury is a self-adjusting machine, which operates always advantageously, and never injurious . It receives and pays only real coin, and never sappoints anybody. Not a dollar has ever been est by it. It does not pretend to regulate exchanges. Since the death of the National Bank these have been regulated by the business of the country, and have been lower and more uniform than they were furnished by that exploded concern. Their present derangement is occasioned wholly by a victous paper currency. The sub-treasury is powerful for good, producing no evil, and no sensible, patriotic citizen desires the overthrow of this, one of the most useful measures ever adopted by Congress. Except a ple the laws under foot without the slightest apprefew bank-worshippers, it has not an enemy in the

Its successful working should induce the several States to adopt a similar arrangement for the management of their financial matters. It would create m additional demand for specie, and secure a much greater circulation, and produce stability and unirmity, and essentially contribute to the prevention of panics and revulsions. If every State would receive and pay out real money, the demand for it by small paper. When the national revenues were received in paper, specie was seldom seen. Now, by doing all its business with coin, enough is reained in circulation to meet its wants. If the State governments would pursue the same course, the ame result would follow. But while they receive paper, the better currency is devoted to other purposes. If there were an increased demand for coin, more of our foreign debts would be paid in our own domestic products.

The States have it in their power, by the management of their own finances, to take an important step gust last. The following are the rates : stable and more valuable. We hope to see the States take up and act upon this subject in a manner beneficial to all and injurious to no one.

THE WISCONSIN ELECTION

The Milwaukee News of the 8th publishes the offi cial, estimated and reported, vote for governor in all the counties in the State. The vote, by majorities, stands as follows :

The legislature is in doubt. The News says: The legislature is in doubt. The News says:

"As soon as possible after the election, and without knowing anything definite with regard to it, the republicans published that they had undoubtedly carried the legislature. We think there is doubt. So far as heard from the democrats are one ahead in the house, with a fair chance to keep ahead. The opposition may have a majority of the senate, as several of their members hold over from last year. In a day or two we shall give the full list correctly classified."

The Albany Argus of Tuesday says : We omit this morning our table of majorities on the State tickets, and also our list of senators and assembly-men elected, giving instead the following aggregate Majorities for democratic State ticket----- 53,473

| 13,473 | 140,186 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,287 | 150,2 SENATE. Democrats-----Republicans------15

ericans------Independent-----ASSEMBLY. blicans------58

On the 13th ult. an election for delegate to Congress was held by the settlements in Dakota Territory, and Alpheus G. Fuller, formerly of St. Paul, was chosen by the people to represent them in that capacity at Washington.

of the late rage for speculation are such as past ex- gress. With the list of members we also give, it perience should have led us to expect. High living and reckless ventures in stocks and railway schemes offices. before the crisis necessarily produced retrenchment. and privation after it. Our people are at this time, as in 1837, passing through the crucible of retribumanagement of their business. The reputed rich

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

little, and many of them now parade the streets of fro treasurer at New York, where a very large share of our revenue is collected. At all points the revenue is credit, and having families looking to them for bread received and paid out in gold and silver coin, and it to satisfy their hunger. The morale of the times is easily told. The employers can retrench, but the em-

None condemn and deplore more than we do the illegal measures taken by those out of employment some regulator by its own simple operations. When in New York and Philadelphia; but we cannot, even there is overtrading, by excessive importations, the if we would, close our eyes to the fact that the sysdemand for coin to pay duties tends to check it. In tem must be wrong and rotten which produces such such case specie, without the interference of bank slarming evils. We have already managers, accumulates in the sub-treasury, which show that over-trading and over-speculating is dinaturally restrains over-trading. The greater the rectly taceable to our present radically defective excess of duties above expenditures the larger will banking system. It has subjected the country to Washington, if needed there. When, from panics portion of the burden falls upon that class which has been least instrumental in producing it. The "hunpenses, the current of gold and silver will be not to, ger mob" of New York, as the newspapers phrase it, are acting in open violation of the law, and, consequently, merit the condemnation of all good citizens; but we are free to admit that their lawless atincome, have diminished it. But for the accumula- titude, dangerous as it may be to the peace and good order of society, and threatening as it is to the stability of our free institutions, has at least this extenuating feature : that their extraordinary demands arise from urgent and appalling necessities—the necessities of food, raiment, and shelter.

But no such extenuating plea can be offered in palliation of those riolous acts and demonstrations which have occurred in Washington since the advent of know-nothingism, and which seem to set at successful defiance the small police force in the emington is happily free from many of those troubles which the present financial pressure has produced in other and seemingly richer cities. There is no scarcity of money with the masses; property has a fixed and settled value; the confidence of the public has 14 been restored; the government works offer employment and fair prices to a large number of workmen and the preparations for the approaching season all denote a renewed trust in the future of the city. We have nothing to regret but the brawls and acts of violence which have of late tarnished the reputation of the federal city by the gangs of rowdies who nightly infest our streets. They have, step by step, grown bolder and more defiant until they now tramhension. Continued immunity from punishment al ways invites the repetition of offences. The insubordinate spirits in this city have become more 'reckless, and their violations of order and the public neace more glaring.

The reputation of the capital of the Union is too important, and the interests centred within it too great, to be triffed away by lawless men, who, having no respect for themselves, are entirely regardless of their obligations to others. This state of things canwould greatly increase the amount in the channels of not last. The dignity and fair fame of Washington common circulation, and fill the place now occupied by small paper. When the national revenues were eccived in paper, specie was seldom seen. Now. thing, and when the popular spirit is once proused the reform cannot but be speedy and radical. Unity and harmony of action on the part of the officials of the city and the citizens is imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the period.

> DOCK CHARGES ON TOBACCO IN LONDON. A new scale of rent charges of the London Deck A new scale of rent charges of the London Deck 16 17 Company on tobacco warehoused at that port has 18 been adopted, and was put in force on the 25th Au-

"Hogsheads tobacco, 44d. (9 cents) each per week German casks, 4d. to 44d. (8 to 9 cents) each per week cases or bales under 6 cwt., 14d. to 34d. (3 to 7 cents each per week; cases or bales under 10 cwt., 4d. to 44d (8 to 9 cents) each per week; Havana cigars and Che roots under 2 cwt. gross, 3d, (6 cents) each per wee Havana cigars and Cheroots under 3 cwt. gross, 4½d

MISS JULIANA MAY

After several years' absence, in Europe, assiduously engaged in cultivating her spleudid voice, in the most refined schools, and under the special instruction of the most emineut teachers in Italy France, and England, Miss Juliana May has just re turned to Washington, her native city,

After Miss May had completed a thorough educa tion, with the highest endorsements of her distinguished teachers, she appeared in concerts and operas in several parts of Europe, submitting her qualifications to the high arbitrament of refined and critical public taste. The result was everything to stimulate her hopes and gratify her ambition.

In New York Miss May gave within the last few weeks two concerts; and her European reputation was endorsed by crowded and cultivated auditories. To Miss May's many friends in Washington, and to all who remember that this is her birthplace, it will be a pleasure to welcome her to her home. Her concert on this (Thursday) evening will be invested with everything to give it peculiar interest to this

community. SCIGIDE OF AN AMERICAN IN PARIS.—We translate from the Paris Droit of October 20 the following: "Some time ago there arrived at a hotel of the Neuva St. Augustin a Mr. Edward D., an American, aged about forty years. He engaged in operations at the Bourse. Two days ago it was remarked by several persons that he was very sad. Day before yesterday, as he was not seen anywhere, some uneasiness was excited. The door of his room, which was locked on the inside, was opened by a double key, and he was found reclining in an arm-chair. The commissary of the Italian section was sent for, and with the aid of a physician proceeded to an investigation. It was discovered that the American had blown his brains out; but no report had been heard. This was explained on examining the little pistof found under the body. It was an air-pistol—the compressed air producing without noise the same effect as a gunpowder-pistol. It was supposed he had been dead for twenty hours, and that the cause of his suicide was disappointment, produced by unsuccess speculations."—Philadelphia Bulletin, 9th.

It is said that the quantity of butter and cheese produced the present season in the great dairy counties of New York exceeds that of any previous year by about one-third. It is estimated that in the counties referred to there have been made at least 70,000 firkins more butter than ever before in one season.

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. iously directed to the threatening demonstrations of the unemployed workmen of New York. The fruits of the late race for constitution of the late race for constitutions. will be seen, the names of their respective post

The list which appeared in the Union of Tuesday was copied from an evening cotemporary under the belief that it was furnished by a gentleman who had tion for former excesses and carelessness in the kindly consented to prepare it for this paper. We were not aware of our mistake until several errors have been forced to economize, while the poor, had been pointed out to us; and we now hasten to having little enough before, have been deprived of that lay before our readers the correct and promised list

ndly consented to prepare it for this paper. We cre not aware of our mistake until several errors ad been pointed out to us; and we now hasten to y before our readers the correct and promised list out the source alluded to: SALES. John M. Wood	1 George H. Pendleton. D. Ciuchmati. 2 William S. Groesbeck. D. Cincinnati. 3 Lewis D. Campbell. B R. Hamilton. 4 Matthias H. Nichols. B R. Lima. 5 Richard Rott. B R. Toledo. 6 Joseph R. Cockerill. D. West Union. 7 Aaron Harlan. B R. Yellow Springs. 8 Scrighthia Stanton. B R. Bellefontaine. 9 Lawrence W. Hall. D. Bucyrus. 10 Joseph Miller. D. Chillicothe. 11 Valentine B. Horton. B R. Pomeroy. 12 Samuel S. Cox. D. Columbus. 13 John Sherman. B R. Mansfield. 14 Philemon Bliss. B R. Elyria. 15 Joseph Burns. D. Coshocton. 16 C. B. Tompkins. B R. McConnellsville. 17 William Lawrence. D. Washington. 18 Benjämin F. Leiter. B R. Canton.
Aaron H. Cragin B RLebanon.	19 Edward Wade
Ezekiel P. Walton	1 Henry C. BurnettDCadia.
Robert B. Hall	2 Samuel O. Peyton

Nathaniel F. Banks, jr. - B R. - Waltham.
Chauncey L. Knapp. - B R. - Lowell.
Eli Thayer. - B R
Calvin C. Chaffee - B R - Springfield.
Henry L. Dawes - B R - North Adam RHODE ISLAND. Nathaniel B. Durfee---- B R -- Tiverton Wm. D. Brayton B 1 CONNECTICUT.

John A. Searing D. Br George Taylor D. Brooklyn
Dauiel E. Sickles D. New York.
John Kelly D. New York
Wm. B. Maclay D. New York John Cochrane..... Elijah Ward.... Elijah Ward D. New York
Horace F. Clark D. New York
John B. Haskin D. New York
Ambrose S. Murray B. R. Goshen
Wm. F. Russell D. Saugerties John Thompson I Abram B Olin I Erastus Corning Edward Dodd I R.-Argyle. R.-Plattaburgh George W. Palmer----Francis E. Spinner. Mohawk .Scheneo Oliver A. Morse..... B R. Utica New Berlin Charles B. Hoard--- Watertown John M. Parker----Samuel G. Andrews----B Judson W. Sherman----B Silas M. Burroughs----Israel T. Hatch-----

-B R -- Lockport. -- D -- Buffalo. -B R -- Fredonia. NEW JERSEY. Isaiah D. Clawson B. R. Woodstown
George R. Rebbins B. Hamilton Square,
Garnett B. Advisn D. New Brunswick,
John Huyler D. Hackensack,
Jacob R. Wortendyke D. Jersey City. PENNSTLVANIA. Thomas B. Florence D. Philadelphia.
Edward Joy Morris... B R. Philadelphia.
James Landy D. Philadelphia.
Henry M. Philips D. Philadelphia.

Owen Jones D-John Hickman D-..... D - Norristown. West Che Henry Chapman D. Doyleston
J. Glancy Jones ... D. Reading.
Anthony E. Roberts ... B R. Lancaster william I. Dowart D Sunbury
Paul Leidy D Danville,
William H. Dimmick D Fast Allison White----- D--- Carlisle -Somerset.
-Lockport Station John Covode ----- B R-David Ri

DELAWARE. William G. Whitely-----D--New Castle

MARYLAND. James A. Stewart-------D--Cambridge. James A. Ricand ----- K N -- Chestertown Thomas F. Bowie------D--Upper Marlboro

VIRGINIA.

Muscoe R. H. Garnett ... D. Loretta, Essex co John S. Millson D. Norfolk John S. Caskie D. Richmon Paulus Powell D. Appomattor C. H.
Wm. Smith D. Warrenton.
Charles J. Faulkner D. Marstinel
John Letcher John Letcher D Martinsburg
John Letcher D Textington.
Sherrard Clemens D Wheeling.
Albert G Jenkins Green Botto
Henry A Edmundson D Salem, Roar
George W Hopkins D Abingdon.

NORTH CAROLINA. Henry M. Shaw D. Indian Town. Thomas Ruffin D. Goldsborough.

Warren Winslow D. Fayetteville.

Lawrence O' B. Brauch D. Raleigh.

John A. Gilmer K. N. Greensboro'.

Alfred M. Scales D. Madison, Rocking-

Thomas L. Clingman D. Asheville. SOUTH CAROLINA. John McQueen..... D. Marlborough C. H Wm. P. Miles. D. Charleston.
Lawrence M. Keitt D. Orangeburg C. H.
Milledge L. Bonham D. Edgefield C. H.
James L. Orr D. Anderson.
William W. Boyce. D. Winnsboro' .D. Charlestor

GEORGIA. James L. Seward D- Thomasville.

Martin J. Crawford D- Columbus.

Robert P. Trippe K N- Forsyth.

Lucius J. Gartrell D- Atlanta.

Augustus R. Wright D- Rome.

James Jackson D- Atlens.

Lechus Hill K N. Montfeelle. James Jackson --- D. Athens.

Joshua Hill --- K N - Monticello Alexander H. Stephens ... D -- Crawfordville

James A. Stallworth D -- Mobile. Sydenham Moore - D - Greensboro'.
George S. Houston - D - Athens.
Williamson R. W. Cobb - D - Bellefonte.
J. L. M. Curry - D - Kelly Springs

ALABAMA.

DEPARTMENT NEWS

George Eustis, Jr K N .. New Orle

Miles Taylor D. New Orlea Thomas G. Davidson D. Livingston John M. Sandidge D. Pineville.

Horace Maynard K N Knoxville Samuel A Smith D Charleston John H. Savage D Smithville

Charles Ready K N Murfreesbor George W. Jones D Fayetteville John V. Wright D Perdy. Felix K. Zollicoffer K N Nashville. J. C. D. Atkins D Paris.

William T. Avery ---- D- Memphis

William E. Niblack D. Dover Hill.

William E. Niblack D. Dover Hill.
William H. English D. Lexington.
James Hughes D. Bloomington
James B. Foley D. Greensburg.
David Kilgore B R. Yorktown.
James M. Gregg D. Dahville.
John G. Davis D. Bockville.
Janies Wilson B R. Crawfordsvill
Schuyler Coffax B R. Fort Wavne.
Charles Case B R. Fort Wavne.

Schuyler Colfax B R South Bend. Charles Case B R Fort Wayne John U. Pettit B R Wabash.

Aaron Shaw D. Lawrencev Robert Smith D. Alton. Samuel S. Marshall D. McLeansbo

Francis P. Blair, jr B R .- St. Louis.

Thomas L. Anderson - K N - Palmyra.

Joseph B. Clark - D - Fayette.

James A. Craig - D - St. Joseph.

Samuel H. Woodson - K N - Independent

John S. Phelps - D - Springfield.

Samuel Caruthers - D - Cape Girard

Alfred B. Greenwood-----D--Bentonville Edward A. Warren------D--Camden.

William A. Howard ... B R. Detroit.

Henry Waldron BR. Hillsdale.
David S. Walbridge BR. Kalamszoo
De Witt C. Leech BR. Lansing.

1 George S. Hawkins D. Marianna

1 Guy M. Bryan. D. Galveston 2 John H. Resgan. D. Palestine.

1 Samuel R. Curtis B R. Keokuk. 2 Timothy Davis B R. ..

MICHIGAN.

FLORIDA.

TEXAS.

WISCONSIN.

CALIFORNIA.

DELEGATE FROM THE TERRITORY OF MINNESOTA

DELEGATE FROM THE TERRITORY OF OREGON.

DELEGATE FROM THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO

DELEGATE FROM THE TERRITORY OF LITAR

John M. Bernhisel.....Great Salt Lake City

DELEGATE FROM THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON

DELEGATE FROM THE TERRITORY OF KANSAS.

DELEGATE FROM THE TERRITORY OF NERRANKA

"A TALE or RETRIBUTION." Three days ago a man worth upwards of \$40,000 died in this city. He left a voluminous document, which he called his will, and, upon opening it, his wife and eldest son, a young man, found themselves cut off with legacies of \$500 cach. He

gave as a reason for so doing that the young man had once attempted to murder him, aided and abetted by the wife and mother. The occasion to which the testator re-ferred in making this dreadful death-bed accusation is

the offending parties of their lawful inheritance, though the will will not stand under the statutes of the State of Louisiana, and the dead man will be balked of his vengeance. It is due to the young man to say that he is of feeble intellect, his imbecility being the consequence of the brutal treatment of his father, who struck him to the ground when a lad with such violesce that an injury ensued, which has affected his brain ever since. So ret-

ribution for the cruel blow of the father was visited in

thouton for the cruel blow of the lather was visited in kind upon him by the son, who knew no better than to beat his parent over the head with an iron poker because of that limited appreciation of the "proprieties" and "humanities" of life for which he was indebted to the father's maltreatment.—N. O. Dolta.

1 John F. Potter.......B R...
2 Cadwalader C. Washburn B R... Mineral Point.
3 Charles Billinghurst...B R... Juneau.

1 Charles L. Scott D. San Francisco 2 Joseph C. McKibben D. Sacramento.

Miguel A. Otero. D. Santa Fe.

Marcus J. Parrott FS D. Lecompton.

ILLINOIS.

R -- Crawfordsville

INDIANA:

Blockeds of Caston.—The following extinct from the 'London Gazette,' of the 13th ultimo, was yesterday officially communicated to this Department, for the information of the citizens of the United States:

PARTY ASSESSED.

FORKIGN OFFICE, October 13, 1857. Formon Orrica, October 13, 1857.

It is hereby notified that the Right Honorable the Earl of Clarendon, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty a despatch from Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, K. C. B., commanding her Majesty's naval forces in China, dated from on boatd her Majesty's ship the Calcutts, August Sth. 1857, stating that he had on that day established a blockade of the port and rive of Canton by a competent ferce under his continuing. And it is hereby further notified that all the measure authorized by the laws of nations and treaties will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

Letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Assuer to the of Brigham Young.—It will be recollected that we published a few days since an abstract of the letter of Irigham Young, governor of Utah and superintendent of Indian affairs, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in relation to the condition of the Indians of that Territory, and the expenditures of that superintendency. Subjoined is the reply of the Commissioner

OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Washington, Nov. 11, 1857.

Sin: Your communication of the 12th of Jast September has been received, and would not require a formal reply were it not for the effort you make to place this of fice in the wrong, when, in fact, whatever difficulties exist have resulted from your own conduct. As the sujer-intendent of Indian affairs for Utah Territory, it may your duty to keep a supervisory control over the difficent agents, and to see that they did not exceed their authority. It was your duty also to notify them of all things pertaining to their duties, and especially to keep them in their expenditures within the appropriation made for your superintendency. Their reports were made to you, and by you transmitted here. You cannot therefore, plead ignorance of their transactions. Knowing, then, the amount of the appropriations, and being fully advised of the affairs of the agents, and that measured to the test of the affairs of the agents, and that measured to the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857. When the agents were notified that their drafts could not be paid in consequence of the appropriations to the amount of \$31,386.05 to the close of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857. When the agents were notified that their drafts could not be paid in consequence of the appropriations having been exhausted, and rebuked for exceeding them, they replied that they had no information from you on the subject. These communications passed through your bands, and yet you seem to have passed them by unnoticed. With a full knowledge, then, of all the facts, you took no sleps, so far as this office is informed, to protect the public interests, or to keep your subordinates within the propersphere of their duties. On the contrary, you seem to have been disposed to encourage thesis filings, as is ciddheet in your orders to Agent Hurt, Rending him to Carsoni. Valley at a heavy expense to the government, when it was well known that the services of an agent were not required in that quarter; and again, when you fitted out an expedition yourself, and conditions i

should object to their presence. If it is your intention to preserve peace, the troops will not interfere with you; but if you intend otherwise, then it is necessary that the troops should be on the ground to enferce it.

It is much to be regretted that such a state of effairs should-exist, and it is always with great refuctance that we arrive at the conclusion that American citizens should at any time require the strong arm of power to compet obedience to the laws, or that a subordinate officer should so far forget his duty as to use his official position to injure one portion of his follow-citizens and to alienate another portion from loyalty to their government. But other portion from loyalty to their government. But, when convinced of the existence of such facts, the Chie Executive has no alternative left but to crush out rebel

Executive has no alternative left but to crush out rebellion, and for this purpose all the powers of the government are placed under his control.

Your claim for double salary cannot be allowed, for, even if it did not come in conflict with the general raw which forbids the payment of two salaries at the sale time to the same person, yet you could not be entitled to it for the reason that you became superintendent of ledian affairs by virtue of your appointment of governor of the Territory; and although these offices have since been separated, yet you had not, at the date of your communication, been relieved from the duties appertaining to them. Your other account will be examined into; and whenever it sholl be ascertained that the expenditure was properly made it will be paid, should Congress make an appropriation for that purpose. ierred in making this dreadful death-bed accusation is explained as follows: One day, some years ago, this man, who was of brutal disposition and addicted to drinking, was beating his wife so severely that she considered her life endangered, and called upon her son (the young man referred to) to protect her. He did this in an effectual manner by taking up a poker, striking his father across the head, and felling him to the floor. The father cherished the recollection of this act to his dying day, and sought to revenge himself, as above, by depriving the offending parties of their lawful inheritance, though the will will not stand under the statutes of the State of

Appropriation for that purpose.

You say "the department has often manifested its approval of the management of the Indian affairs in this proval." The resuperintendency, and never its disapproval. The verse of this is the fact. This office has often found for verse of this is the fact. This office has often found fault with your conduct; and to prove this, it is only necessary to quote your own language. One extract from your communication to this office, dated "Great Salt Lake City, June 26, 1855," will suffice. You there say, "for the last two years I have experienced the greatest difficulty in getting my accounts adjusted at the department; and, when they have finally been so adjusted, that it has been done by suspending and disclluring a great portion thereof." Many similar extracts might be given, but this is sufficient to establish the Incorrectness of your statement, that this office had never manifested its disapproval of your conduct.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ent servant, / J. W. DENVER, Commissioner. His Excellency Briguam Young, Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

ANOTHER DEFAULTER.—The New York Post says; "An examination into the affairs of the Grocers' Bank, since it passed into the hands of the receiver, has disclessed the fact that Geo. A. Clark, assistant cashier and paying teller, is a defaulter to the amount of about \$68,000. Mr. Clark had entire charge of the books of his department, and, by means of false entries and certified checks, he managed to make his balances correspond with the general balance sheet at the beginning of every month. It is not known how long he has been engaged in these embezzlements, but probably for several years. He had been engaged in the bank in the same capacity from its commencement in 1851, and possessed the entire confidence of all who knew him. His defalcation was not discovered until since his departure for the country, some ten days since, on the plea that he needed rest after the exciting labor of the last few weeks." Intruders upon the Cherokee Neutral Ground. The agent for the Cherokee Indians has advised the department that a number of persons have intruded upon the band known as the "Cherokee neutral ground," and that he had made every effort in his power to induce them to remove He now calls upon the government to make use of the military to force them to retire.

Promotions and Appointments in the Patent Office. William B. Taylor has been promoted to be an examiner of patents

Robert D. Clark, of Wisconsin, has been appointed an assistant examiner of patents, in the place of William B

Sim. Draper, of New York, declines the police com-nissionership, to which he was elected by the Metropoli-Henry D. Smith, of Connecticut, has been appointed to a second-class clerkship. Salary \$1,100 a year.